

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Female literacy rate</i>
5.	Delhi	68.01
6.	Lakshadweep	70.88
7.	Pondichery	65.79
INDIA		39.42

*Estimation arrived at by extrapolation.

Effect of Pollution on Taj Mahal

*269. SHRI SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Birla Institute of Scientific Research in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency has conducted a study on effects of pollution on Taj Mahal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of the study included the following:

- (1) Sulphur dioxide is the major pollutant while oxidex of nitrogen can also cause damage to the Taj Mahal.
- (2) The surface of the Taj Mahal has lost its lusture and has become rough and slightly coloured due to the effect of pollution over the years.
- (3) The monument is not affected

uniformly. The degree of pollution differs from place to place. The effect of sulphur dioxide at higher levels, such as at the home, is much less than that at lower levels, i.e. at the base.

- (4) The extent of damage due to sulphur dioxide is more on the outside than on the inside portions of the Taj Mahal.

The steps taken by the Government to protect Taj Mahal from pollution include the following

- (i) A trapezium surrounding the Taj Mahal has been constituted. No new polluting industry is allowed to be set up in this area.
- (ii) There is a ban on the use of furnace oil and diesel generators in industries in Agra. The foundries are not permitted to operate during winter nights.
- (iii) A continuous sulphur dioxide monitoring station has been maintained at the Taj Mahal from January, 1981, to obtain the trend of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen concentrations in the ambient air.
- (iv) The Mathura Refinery is continu-

ously monitor in the ambient air quality at Mathura and its adjacent places since the inception of the refinery.

- (v) A network of ambient air quality monitorir stations has been set up and operated in Agra by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

- (vi) Emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- (vii) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.

- (viii) Industries have been asked to comply with the consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the emissions within the stipulated limits.

- (ix) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

- (x) Gross and mass emission stan-

dards for all vehicles have been notified under Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

- (xi) Public awareness campaigns have been launched.

[Translation]

Electrification of Railway Lines

*270. SHRI BARELAL JATAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the plan of the Government to electrify railway lines in the near future, State-wise; and

(b) the allocations made therefor in 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Rs. 235 Crores.

STATEMENT

(a) : 1.1 Details of works at present in progress and targetted for completion by 1995-96 are given below:

Sl. No.	Section	Total Route Kms.	Route Kms. energised	Balance Route Kms.	States Concerned	Route Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Itarsi-Bhusaval	301	209	92	Madhya Pradesh	92
2.	Durg-Nagpur	265	225	40	Maharashtra	40
3.	Bhopal-Nagda	239	159	80	Madhya Pradesh	80
4.	Jolarpettai Bangalore	143	34	109	Karnataka Andhra Pradesh	92 17
5.	Jolarpettai-Erode and Salem-Mettur Dam	221	153	68	Tamil Nadu	68
6.	Diva-Panvel	24	—	24	Maharashtra	24
7.	Bina-Katni	263	—	263	Madhya Pradesh	263
8.	Katni-Bilaspur, Anuppur-Bishrampur/Chirimiri.	502	—	502	Madhya Pradesh	502
9.	Kazipet-Sanatnagar	167	—	167	Andhra Pradesh	167

Sl. No.	Section	Total Route Kms.	Route Kms. energised	Balance Route Kms.	States Concerned	Route Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Sitarampur-Jhajha	154	—	154	West Bengal ¹ Bihar	116 138
11.	Sonnagar-Patratu	291	—	291	Bihar	291
12.	Gumia-Patratu	72	—	72	Bihar	72
13.	Sabarmati-Gandhinagar	28	—	28	Gujarat	28
14.	Delhi-Ambala-Ludhiana	314	—	314	Punjab Haryana Delhi (U. T.)	108 178 28
15.	Bokaro Steel City-Muri-Hatia-Bondamunda-Barsuan and Bimlagarh-Kiriburu.	398	—	398	Bihar Orissa West Bengal	224 138 36
Total:				2602		2602

1.2 Summary of State-wise electrification works in progress

<i>State</i>	<i>Route Kms.</i>
Madhya Pradesh	937
Maharashtra	64
Bihar	725
Orissa	138
West Bengal	52
Andhra Pradesh	184
Tamil Nadu	68
Karnataka	92
Haryana	178
Punjab	108
Gujarat	28
Delhi (Union Territory)	28
Total	2602

[English]

Ancillary Units to Educated Unemployed

*271. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases Registered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954</i>	<i>No. of persons found guilty and punished</i>
1988	9599	2576
1989	8126	1824
1990	2385	753

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction greater number of ancillary units to educated unemployed; and

(b) if so, the incentives proposed to be offered to; young entrepreneurs willing to take up such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Adulteration Cases

*272. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons found guilty and punished;

(c) whether the number of samples tested in 1989 was less in comparison to the previous three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):
(a) and (b). The available information is furnished below: